Toggling AutoFilters with a macro

Database ranges contain an `AutoFilter` boolean flag that allows you to toggle auto filters on or off. The macro from Listing 20 demonstrates how to do this.

Standard filters

Standard filters are more complex than AutoFilters, and allow for up to eight filter conditions. Also, unlike AutoFilters, standard filters use a dialog (Figure 466), which is accessed by selecting **Data > More Filters > Standard Filter** on the Menu bar.

For more information on how to use this dialog and its options, see Chapter 2, Entering, Editing, and Formatting Data.
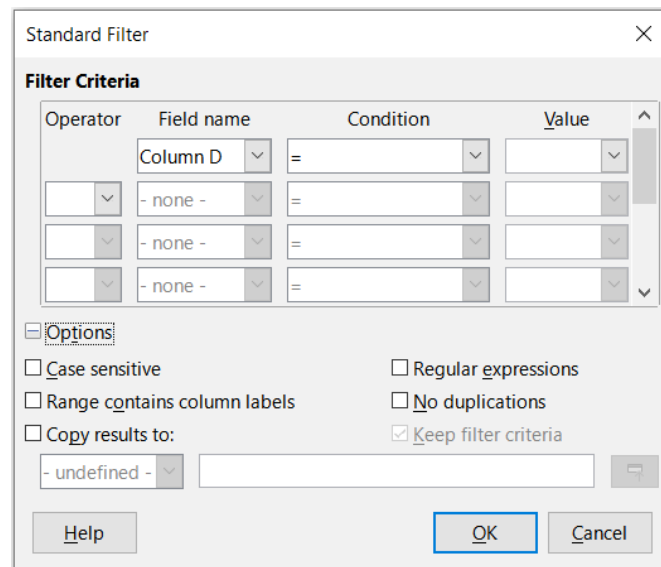

Figure 466: Standard Filter dialog

Creating standard filters with macros

In a macro, filtering a data range is performed by calling the *filter()* method either on the range or the sheet in which the range is contained. Like a sort descriptor, a *filter descriptor* contains the filter settings for the current sheet, such as whether the first row or column in the sheet contains headers which should not be filtered. A filter descriptor can be generated by calling the *createFilterDescriptor()* method on a sheet or on a cell range:

createFilterDescriptor(Empty)
> Creates a filter descriptor. If the boolean flag *Empty* is set to TRUE, then an empty filter descriptor is created. If *Empty* is FALSE, then the descriptor is filled with the previous settings of the current object (such as a database range).

As with sort descriptors, filter descriptors can be created using this method, then modified and passed as an argument to the *filter* method. The macro in Listing 24 demonstrates this process by creating a simple standard filter for the first sheet in a document. Figure 467 display the results of filtering the grading sheet example in Figure 452:

Listing 24: SimpleSheetFilter creates a simple standard filter

```
Sub SimpleSheetFilter()
  Dim oSheet        ' Sheet that will contain the filter.
  Dim oFilterDesc   ' Filter descriptor.
  Dim oFields(0) As New com.sun.star.sheet.TableFilterField
```